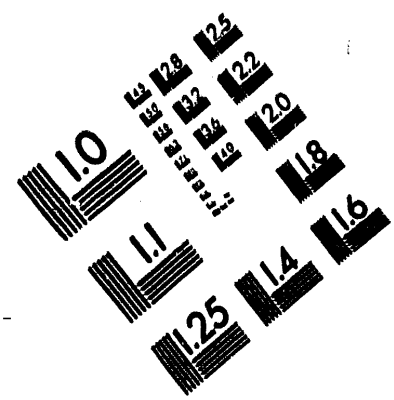

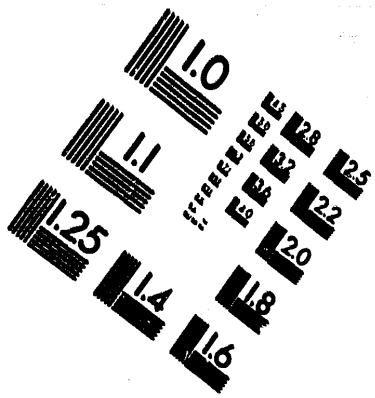

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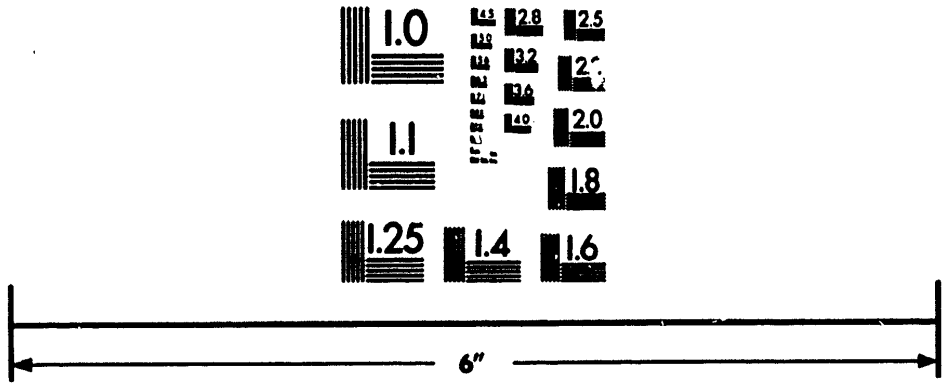

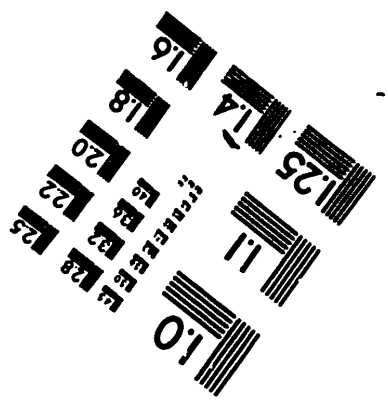

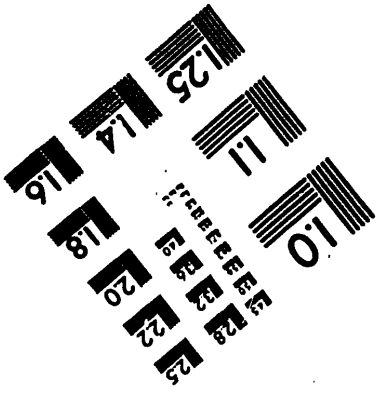

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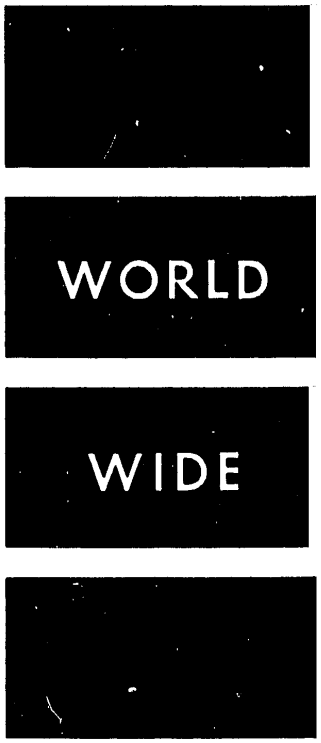

TRANSLATIONS ON LAW OF THE SEA
(FOUO 2/79)

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JPRS L/8378

5 April 1979

TRANSLATIONS ON LAW OF THE SEA

(FOUO 2/79)

CONTENTS

WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

MOROCCAN DISPUTE WITH SPAIN OVER FISHING RIGHTS CONTINUES

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 9 Mar 79 p 623

[Text] The boarding of Spanish trawlers by the Moroccan navy has disturbed relations between Spain and Morocco. At the beginning of February, 18 Spanish trawlers were fined a total of 8 million dirhams. Two of these trawlers, with registration Melilla, were boarded on 24 February and escorted to the Moroccan port of Al-Hoceima. The next day, three others identified as having fished within the protected limit (70 miles for Morocco) were boarded off Agadir.

The negotiations are continuing in Rabat between the Moroccan minister of transport and the Spanish Embassy to arrange their release and to avoid keeping them idle for an extended period in Moroccan ports. The Spanish Embassy in Rabat states that it is not in contact with the Melilla authorities and thus cannot comment on Moroccan press reports. AL-ALAM daily on 28 February reported that the Spanish authorities in Melilla had decided to expel within the next few days all Moroccans resident in the enclave in "reprisal" for the boarding of the trawlers. Anti-Moroccan demonstrations were reportedly held in Melilla on 26 February. Also, AL-ALAM reports that a number of Moroccan trawlers had been forbidden to enter the port to take on water and fuel, and others had had their fish catch seized.

In this strained atmosphere, a bomb explosion on 5 March in Ceuta which seriously wounded six, all Spanish, and for which a "Moroccan Democratic Front" claimed responsibility, has caused concern that the two countries' relations may be deteriorating dangerously.

CSO: 4400

INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT MARINE ENVIRONMENT

Moscow SOVETSKOYE GOSUDARSTVO I PRAVO in Russian No 9, Sep 78 pp 76-80

/Article by M. A. Gitsu, senior scientific worker at the State Planning-Survey and Scientific Research Institute of Sea Transport (Soyuzmorniiproyekt), candidate of juridical sciences: "International Responsibility of States in the Area of Protection of the Marine Environment"/

/Text/ The problem of protecting the biosphere, including the marine environment, has now acquired a global nature. In the process of realization of their rights in the utilization of the natural environment all states must observe the generally accepted principles and norms of present international law. Among them of ever greater importance is the new principle of rational utilization of nature, which was expressed and concretized in more than 250 international agreements on the protection of nature and in numerous recommendations and resolutions adopted by international organizations for the protection of nature and, finally, in the Declaration on the Human Environment dated 16 June 1972 (Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972).[1] The principle of protection of living marine resources serves as a concrete expression of this principle of common international law as applied to the sphere of utilization of the marine environment. Pursuant to this principle states should refrain from any acts that can do irreparable damage to the marine ecosystem, biocenoses, flora and fauna and, when engaged in the fishing of living resources, must take the necessary measures to maintain their productivity at the maximum possible stable level with an absolute preservation of the ecological balance and of all plant and animal species to meet the diverse needs of mankind.[2]

In the accountability report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 25th party congress L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed the urgency of such global problems "as the raw material or energy problem, elimination of the most dangerous and widespread diseases, environmental protection, conquest of space and utilization of the resources of the world ocean. In the future they will have an ever more marked effect on the life of every nation and on the entire system of international relations. Our country, like other countries of socialism, cannot dissociate itself from the solution of these problems, which affect the interests of all mankind."

The efficiency of the international acts confirming, developing and concretizing the principle of rational utilization of nature depends to a considerable extent on the strictest observance and further improvement of the existing norms on nature protection. The need for cooperation among states in the area of environmental protection by providing support and assistance for the implementation of the relevant international conventions, to which they are parties, in particular those directed at preventing and controlling the pollution of seas and fresh waters, was reflected in the Concluding Act of the All-European Conference in Helsinki.

The institution of international responsibility serves as one of the most important guarantees for ensuring international law and order concerning the protection of nature in the world ocean. Attaching special significance to this institution, in 1972 the Stockholm UN Conference on Environmental Problems in the adopted Declaration on the Human Environment recognized the obligation of states "to cooperate in the further development of international law regarding responsibility and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage caused by activities within the jurisdiction or control of such states to areas beyond their jurisdiction."[3]

The specific nature of international responsibility in the area of rational utilization of the marine environment and its resources necessitates a special investigation of the problems of responsibility in the indicated area of relations.

Types of international infringements of the law in the sphere of utilization of the marine environment. International infringement of the law, that is, breach by a state of its obligations established by a provision of international law, are the general legal-factual basis for international responsibility. Usually, two basic groups of international infringements of the law connected with the utilization of the natural marine environment and resources are singled out: 1) nonrational utilization of living marine resources (violation of catch quotas, fishing in prohibited zones and during prohibited periods, use of forbidden fishing tools and so forth); 2) pollution of the marine environment inhabited by living organisms (continental pollution, pollution from ships and as a result of the exploration and exploitation of the mineral resources of the sea bed). At the same time, this implies pollution in the legal sense, whose definition was approved in UN bodies and organizations. The stereotypic definition of the pollution of the marine environment is contained in the "Revised Single Negotiating Text" submitted by the chairman of the third committee of the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea: "'Pollution of the marine environment' means introduction by man, directly or indirectly, of substances or energy into the marine environment (including estuaries) resulting in such deleterious effects as harm to living resources, hazards to human health, hindrance to marine activities, including fishing and other legitimate uses of the sea, impairment of the quality of the used sea water and reduction of recreation zones."[4]

Proceeding from the scientifically substantiated concept of the unity of the biosphere, it is necessary to single out another relatively independent group of possible infringements of the law--disturbance of the ecological balance in the world ocean. The point is that by no means any pollution of the marine environment, just as not every case of nonrational utilization of living resources, can result in a qualitative disturbance in the historically formed relationship within ecological systems. At the same time, actions absolutely not connected with the pollution of the marine environment, or with a disturbance in specific conditions of exploitation of living marine organisms, can be the cause of destruction of ecological relations. For example, the exploitation of biological sea resources can cause a disturbance in the ecological balance if, at the same time, the deleterious effects of such an activity for species biologically connected with fishing resources are not taken into consideration. A change in the living environment of sea organisms as a result of the exploitation of mineral resources of the sea bed can also lead to a disturbance in the ecological balance in the world ocean.[5] It seems that the preservation of the ecological balance should become an independent object of international cooperation. Nonfulfillment of specific contractual obligations in the preservation of the ecological balance in the world ocean would be a factual basis for the international responsibility of the transgressing state.

The formation of new democratic principles of international law (principle of protection of the natural environment, principle of protection of man's right to a healthy living environment and principle of inadmissibility of utilization of the natural environment for military purposes), whose violation seems especially dangerous for nations, makes it necessary to also differentiate international infringements of the law in the area of utilization of the marine environment, at the same time, singling out international crimes.

Article 19 of the draft of articles on the problem of the international responsibility of states adopted by the UN International Law Commission in 1976 includes breach by a state of the international obligation prohibiting the pollution of seas or of the atmosphere in the category of international crimes.[6] In comments on this article the UN International Law Commission noted that, considering this obligation basic for ensuring the vitally important interests of the international community, it proceeded from the results of analysis of the international law in effect, the practice of states and the opinions of the most authoritative jurists.[7]

However, characterization of the pollution of the marine environment as an international crime, obviously, cannot be exhausted by such a diffuse concept as "mass." In our opinion, the irreversible nature of the destruction of the natural environment associated with damage done to the well-being and health not only of the present generation, but also of future generations, of mankind serves as the determining factor. In particular, radioactive pollution as a result of nuclear weapons tests on the high seas leads to this.[8]

It is noteworthy that V. A. Vasilenko, differentiating the concepts of international crimes and of especially dangerous international infringements of the law, classifies nuclear weapons tests in three environments with the category of especially dangerous international infringements of the law.[9] One can hardly agree with such an opinion. Illegal nuclear weapons tests completely fall under the criteria characterizing the features of international crimes, which, according to V. A. Vasilenko's definition, include "offenses against the most important subjective rights of individual states and nations, which objectively are also offenses against the very foundations of international law and order and against the most important rights and interests of the entire international community of states."[10]

As is well known, damage from nuclear tests in the ocean is manifested not only in a direct infection of fish and sea products,[11] but also in a decrease in the capability of marine animals for reproduction connected with this and in destruction of their populations, as well as in possible genetic consequences for mankind. Ultimately, nuclear tests in the ocean infringe upon one of the basic human rights--the right to a healthy living environment. The principle of protection of this right is now ever more recognized both in national and international law. The Declaration on the Human Environment states that "man has the fundamental right to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well-being." To preserve the most favorable natural environment, the Stockholm Declaration, in particular, urges that man and his environment "be spared the effects of the use of nuclear weapons and all other means of mass destruction."

The marine environment can also become the object of another international crime in the area of environmental protection--ecocide.[12] Ecocide means a deliberate effect of other states on the natural (including marine) environment and destruction of the mechanism of interrelations in nature for the purpose of annihilating all the forms and manifestations of life there. The so-called "geophysical war" in Indo-China--the active utilization by the United States of natural processes for military purposes, which resulted in vast ecological damage and in the death and suffering of the people of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia--can serve as a glaring example of ecocide. The draft of the Convention on Prohibiting the Effect on the Natural Environment and Climate for Military and Other Purposes Not Compatible With the Interests of Safeguarding International Security and Human Health submitted by the USSR delegation to the 29th session of the UN General Assembly for consideration envisaged the inclusion of ecocide, in particular the "change in the water exchange and ecology of the biological mass of sea and ocean waters,"[13] in acts directly concerning the marine environment and forming the objective aspect of international crime.

The Convention on Prohibiting Military or Any Other Hostile Uses of Means of Effect on the Natural Environment signed on 18 May 1977 as a result of the persistent efforts of the Soviet Union and all peace loving forces of the world is aimed, essentially, at a legislative consolidation of the prohibition of the international crime of ecocide.[14] States--parties to the convention--undertook the obligations "not to resort to military or any other

hostile uses of means of effect on the natural environment, which have extensive, long-term or serious consequences, as methods of destroying, harming or damaging any other member state."

Taking into consideration the special danger of international crimes in the area of utilization of the marine environment, it seems necessary to establish the principle of full compensation for the damage actually done. Of course, under such conditions only the state can bear the material responsibility for the harmful effects of illegal activity. Physical persons should bear international criminal responsibility.

Problems of objective responsibility. With the present level of development of productive forces the use of the resources of the biosphere, including the marine environment, is fraught with the danger of inflicting vast damage both on the interests of individual users and on the natural resources themselves and, therefore, on the future generations of mankind. Lawful activities in the exploitation of the world ocean are carried out with the use of technical means, which, as a rule, are great hazards to the environment. Right now, along with nuclear incidents, accidents with such new sources of great hazards as supertankers, marine drilling platforms and underwater oil pipelines result in grave consequences. In the opinion of specialists, with the existing degree of pollution of the marine environment, an accident of only one big tanker in the Baltic Sea can completely destroy the life existing there.[15]

All the international agreements on the responsibility for nuclear damage are based on the principle of objective (absolute) responsibility.[16] The advanced development of the institution of international responsibility requires the use of the principle of the absolute responsibility of the operator of a supertanker, of a petroleum pipeline, or of another similar technological installation, whose activity is characterized by an especially high degree of risk.[17]

Under the present conditions of the critical state of the environment any activity associated with the degradation of the marine environment, primarily under the deleterious effect of pollution, creates great hazards to mankind. The well-being of marine organisms, as well as of the marine flora and fauna in general, depends to an ever greater extent on the preservation of the most optimal natural environment for them, which is directly connected with the protection of the biosphere against pollution.[18] As stressed in the report of the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea and Ocean Bed Beyond National Jurisdiction of the 26th session of the UN General Assembly, in the opinion of various delegations, the need for recognizing the objective international responsibility of states in connection with the pollution of the marine space pertains "to the interests of the international community."[19] In particular, the principle of the objective responsibility of states for the pollution of the marine environment forms the basis for the Soviet draft of articles of the Convention on the General Principles of Preservation of the Marine Environment, which was submitted to the committee

in 1973. The draft stipulates that every state "bears responsibility for pollution, which does damage to the marine environment, in all cases when such pollution occurs as a result of the activity of the official bodies of a state, or of its juridical or physical persons" (article 3).[20] However, this new principle, unfortunately, was not embodied in the draft of the new Convention on the Law of the Sea--"Informal Composite Negotiating Text."[21] Meanwhile, the application of the principle of the objective responsibility of states to all cases of pollution of the marine environment could serve as a reliable guarantee for a proper compensation for damage and would be a new legal means of protecting the vital interests not only of the present generation, but also of future generations, of mankind.

The problem concerning the grounds of the responsibility in the sphere of rational utilization of nature in the world ocean also has another specificity connected with the special nature of possible damage. The traditional doctrine of the responsibility for the inflicted damage does not make it possible to properly resolve problems connected with the compensation for losses for damage done to the marine fauna and flora. Reducing the grounds of responsibility to the fact of infliction of damage would lead to the elimination of international responsibility in the absence of direct damage for specific users in case of infliction of damage to the marine environment as such. Such a situation can occur in case of pollution of the high seas deleterious for bioresources, or of a violation of fishing rules on the high seas. Meanwhile, under the present conditions of limitation of the living resources of the world ocean and of the imminent danger of their depletion the damage to the marine ecosystem and biocenoses acquires independent importance. To avoid the degradation of the marine environment, in addition to compensation for the damage done to individual subjects, right now there is a need for compensation for the vast ecological damage done to all mankind as a result, for example, of the decrease in the natural regeneration of fish stocks, disturbance of the capacity of water for self-cleaning and so forth. Therefore, the opinion of authors, who consider the lack of provisions on the material responsibility for pollution on the high seas, if it does not have a direct destructive effect on natural resources within the national jurisdiction of a state, a gap in international law, seems correct.[22]

At the same time, it should be kept in mind that the regulation of international responsibility for infliction of damage on the fauna, flora and ecosystem in ocean spaces is associated with the need for the solution of a number of complex problems. First of all, the following question arises: who is the holder of the right to receive the appropriate compensation if, in case damage is done to the marine environment, no state suffers direct losses? Obviously, the answer to it lies in the legal status of the marine resources beyond national jurisdiction. The international status of marine resources on the high seas, as the property of all mankind, organically presupposes the right of all states to an access to the utilization of these resources and the obligation of countries to rationally utilize them for the good of the present and future generations of mankind. Proceeding from the

essence of the concept of "international-legal natural resources" proposed by Soviet scientists for the substantiation of the status of the resources of the high seas at the intergovernmental conference of UNESCO experts on the rational utilization and protection of the resources of the biosphere, it can be stated that, despite the lack of damage for specific users, all states, as members of the international community equally interested in the preservation of natural resources, have the right to the appropriate compensation for the damage to the living resources of the high seas. When solving the problem as to in favor of whom should the payment for such losses be made, the environmental fund instituted by resolution 2997 (XXVII) dated 15 December 1972 of the UN General Assembly formed from the voluntary contributions of states should be kept in mind. The money contributed to the fund as compensation for the damage to marine ecosystems and to the fauna and flora can be used for the restoration of the disturbed ecological balance and for the reproduction of the animals on the verge of extinction.

FOOTNOTES

1. See at greater length: O. S. Kolbasov, "Ekologiya: Politika-Pravo" /Ecology: Politics-Law/, Moscow, 1976, pp 172-173; V. A. Chichvarin, "The Principle of Rational Utilization of Nature as One of the International-Legal Principles" ("Sovetskiy Yezhegodnik Mezhdunarodnogo Prava. 1968 /Soviet Yearbook of International Law. 1968/, Moscow, 1969, pp 351-352).

2. See V. A. Chichvarin, "Some Problems of the Theory of International-Legal Protection of the Marine Environment and Its Resources" (MIROVOYE RYBOLOVSTVO, 1973, No 1, pp 14-19; N. S. Ivanchenko, "Ratsional'noye Ispol'zovaniye Zhivykh Resursov Morya" /Rational Utilization of the Living Resources of the Sea/, Moscow, 1975, p 56).

3. UN document A/Conf. 48/14, 3 July 1972.

4. See UN document A/Conf. 62/WP 8/Rev./Part III, 6 May 1976.

5. See K. V. Ananichev, "Problemy Okruzhayushchey Sredy, Energii i Prirodnykh Resursov. Mezhdunarodnyy Aspekt" /Problems of the Environment, Energy and Natural Resources. International Aspect/, Moscow, 1974, pp 7-25, 88.

6. See "Report of the UN International Law Commission on the Work of Its 28th Session (3 May-23 June 1976)," General Assembly. Official Records. 31st session. Supplement No 10 (A/31/10), p 252.

7. Ibid, pp 301-302.

8. Concerning the illegality of nuclear tests in three environments see L. N. Galenskaya, "International Crimes and International-Legal Responsibility" (PRAVOVEDENIYE, 1965, No 1, p 169).

9. See V. A. Vasilenko, "Otvetstvennost' Gosudarstva za Mezhdunarodnyye Pravonarusheniya" /State Responsibility for International Infringements of the Law/, Kiev, 1976, p 189.

10. Ibid, p 187.

11. See P. A. Moiseyev, "The Effect of an Atomic Explosion on Fishing" (RYBNOYE KHOZYAYSTVO, 1957, No 5, pp 81-82).

12. See V. A. Vasilenko, op. cit., p 192; O. S. Kolbasov, op. cit., p 44; "Problema Okruzhayushchey Sredy v Mirovoy Ekonomike i Mezhdunarodnykh Otnosheniyakh" /The Problem of the Environment in the World Economy and in International Relations/, Moscow, 1976, p 281. Sometimes the term "biocide," as equivalent to the concept "ecocide," is used in the literature (see O. V. Bogdanov, "Razoruzheniye-Garantiya Mira" /Disarmament Is the Guarantee of Peace/, Moscow, 1972, p 73).

13. See the draft of the convention (PRAVDA, 27 September 1974).

14. See NOVOYE VREMYA, 1977, No 24, pp 30-31. The USSR ratified the convention on 16 May 1978 (PRAVDA, 18 May 1978).

15. See W. Karoszewski, "On the Increasing Threat to the Waters of Our Seas" (PRZEGLAD GEOLOGICZNY, 1972, 20, No 5, pp 234-236).

16. At greater length see S. A. Malinin and V. A. Musin, "Pravovyye Problemy Morskoy Atomnoy Deyatel'nosti" /Legal Problems of Marine Atomic Activity/, Leningrad, 1974, pp 98-99.

17. See about this L. Goldie, "Development of an International Environmental Law--an Appraisal" ("Law, Institutions and the Global Environment," New York, 1972, p 138).

18. According to the forecast by the famous oceanographer J. Piccard, at the present rates of pollution in 25 years any life in the world ocean will cease completely (see A. Danzig, "Marine Pollution. A Framework for International Control," "Ocean Management," New York, 1973, p 347).

19. See UN document A/8421. Supplement No 21, pp 15-16.

20. See UN document A/AC. 138/SC. III/L. 72, 15 March 1973.

21. See UN document A/Conf. 62/WP. 10, 15 July 1977.

22. See A. Danzig, op. cit., p 256.

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CSO: 5200

JAPANESE FISHERMEN ORDERED OUT OF PNG WATERS

Tokyo THE JAPAN TIMES in English 27 Jan 79 p 5 OW

[Text] The Fishery Agency disclosed Friday it had ordered Japanese fishing boats operating near Papua New Guinea to stay away from the country's 200-mile exclusive zone pending the conclusion of a new bilateral provisional fishing accord.

The talks on the fishing pact are not likely to see a compromise reached before the expiration of the current provisional fishing agreement at the end of this month.

After establishing the 200-mile zone last March, Papua New Guinea concluded a provisional agreement with Japan in May to allow fishermen to operate within the exclusive zone until the end of January.

In return, Japan agreed to pay 1 million kina (about 260 million yen) in a package.

During the talks on revision of the fishing accord, Japan demanded that the fishing license fee be lowered and the package payment changed to individual payment by each Japanese fishing vessel.

But Papua New Guinea rejected the lowering of fishing license fees and stuck to package payment.

In making its request, Japan pointed to the decreasing bonito and tuna hauls in Papua New Guinea waters and the dwindling sales prices of bonito in Japan.

Japan also asserted that the current rate of the license fees to actual fish hauls was much higher than agreed on between Japan and the United States and Japan and New Zealand.

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

JAPANESE FLEET TO PRC--Taiyo Fishery Company disclosed on 11 January that it concluded a provisional contract with China's Zhejiang [Chekiang] Province at Hangzhou [Hangchow] on 28 December for the export of a fishing fleet comprising 15 ships, valued at 4 billion yen. This purchase of the fleet to be equipped with processing facilities will be part of the province's fishery modernization program. Under the contract, the payment will be made in foodstuffs processed aboard a ship of the fleet in 5 years after a 2-year grace period. [Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 12 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 8 OW--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY]

CSO: 5200

JAPAN

DOMC URGES NATIONAL PROJECT ON MANGANESE NODULE MINING

Tokyo NIKKAN KOGYO SHINBUN in Japanese 1 Feb 79 p 2

/Text/ The Japan Deep Ocean Mining Corporation (Abbreviated DOMC; President, Kunio Ota; 23 participating companies) is moving forward on exploitation of the manganese nodules which are a natural resource on the deep sea bed of the Pacific. The DOMC has established a policy of making every effort to raise the exploitation of manganese nodules from the status of a feasibility study on commercial production to the status of a national project. The reasons for this are: (1) Technical development under the (INCO) Group, one of the four large international capital groups in which DOMC participates, has made progress and, in the first half of last year, success was achieved in full scale testing of mining equipment which is the key to the advisability of a development plan.

(2) Furthermore, since Japan did not simply participate in the funding but also played an important role in the technical areas, Japan has the advantage of being able to use independently the equipment and systems which Japan developed.

(3) At the production stage it would be desireable from the viewpoint of national policy for many of the firms concerned to particpate.

(4) When mining areas are set up and production begins, this undertaking will be closely related to the Law of the Sea which the United Nations is working to formulate and, for this

a project in which the government is also involved. DOMC plans to approach the government with this line in the near future and to sound out domestic firms at the same time. If these approaches go smoothly, the first national project on exploitation of seabed resources will result.

DOMC was established as a window for 23 manufacturers, banks, and trading companies such as Sumitomo Shoji, Marubeni, and Nissho Iwai to participate in the INCO) group an international capital group for the exploitation of manganese nodules.

Of the four large international capital groups, the (INCO) Group is the most advanced in the development of technology. In March last year, the group carried out mining tests on an operational scale off Hawaii. The result was that both pump type and air lift type systems for gathering manganese nodules from the seabed at 5,000 meters, which is the point to which technology has been developed, proved successful and prospects for making the systems practicable were established. In addition to assessing the results of the tests, the group is currently using the nearly 1,000 tons of manganese nodules gathered in the tests to work on operation of refining equipment in a test plant with a daily production of 5 tons at INCO's Canadian plant, and it is said, success is anticipated. From this year until 1981 DOMC will solve technical problems and draw up charts of mining zones; it will begin feasibility studies in 1982 and will start commercial production in 1984 or 1985.

Therefore, DOMC has decided to go beyond the group structure in tackling this operation becuase, in the judgement of DOMC, the United States, West Germany, Britain, and other advanced countries such as France which is developing technology on its own, can be expected to compete in production when the commercial production stage is reached. DOMC therefore feels that in the long range view it would be more effective for resource poor Japan to look at this matter from the standpoint of national policy and treat it as a national project including many more of the firms concerned than it would be for individual private groups to proceed separately with production plans.

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN-DOMINICAN DEMARCATION TREATY--Caracas, 4 Mar (PL)--The local press today highlights the signing of a marine and submarine demarcation treaty enacted in Santo Domingo between Venezuela and the Dominican Republic. The document was signed yesterday by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi and Vice Admiral Ramon Emilio Jimenez of the Dominican Republic in a ceremony attended by Dominican President Antonio Guzman. Foreign Minister Consalvi said that the treaty concludes a process undertaken when both nations incorporated into their legal system the concept of an exclusive economic zone. He explained that the treaty specifies zones in which the two states will exercise their corresponding rights of sovereignty. [Text] [Caracas PRELA in Spanish to PRELA Havana 1520 GMT 4 Mar 79 PA]

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